No. 96-1386

Supreme Court U.S.
FILED
APR 9 1997
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In the

Supreme Court of the United States

October Term, 1996

In the Matter of the
Estate of Doris Lichtman,
deceased

Joan Lichtman, CPA
Petitioner

v.

Cecil Lichtman
Jules Lichtman
Executors
Respondent

Reply Brief

Petition for a Writ of Certiorari

to the
Supreme Court of New Jersey

Joan Lichtman, CPA
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Dated: April 8, 1997

5 pp

Argument
Respondents' Failure Even to File Notice of Representation Constitutes Their Consent that All Petition Statements - both Fact and Law - are Valid and True

No counsel for the respondents has filed either a response brief or any notification of representation without brief. [Supreme Court Rule 9]. The respondents, themselves, did not file a response brief or a notice of their being *pro se* before this Court. Similarly, not the prior Guardian-ad-Litem, nor any substitute counsel, filed any notice as to representation for the minors.

The 30-day period for respondents to file a brief in opposition and/or to make notification as to counsel has expired.

Supreme Court Rule 15(6) states, in pertinent part,

> "Any petitioner may file a reply brief addressed to new points raised in the brief in opposition, ...".

That the respondents did not file a notice of their being *pro se*, even if declining to file a brief in opposition,

raises a "new point", necessitating this brief reply.

Supreme Court Rule 15(2) states, in pertinent part,

> "...In addition to presenting other arguments for denying the petition, the brief in opposition should address any perceived misstatement of fact or law in the petition that bears on what issues properly would be before the Court if certiorari were granted. Counsel are admonished that they have an obligation to the Court to point out in the brief in opposition, and not later, any perceived misstatement made in the petition." [Emphasis added.]

Clearly, not the respondents, themselves, nor any counsel, representing either the respondents or the minors, sees any legal reason in this case for this Court to deny certiorari.

Had the respondents or their counsel any complaint regarding "any perceived misstatement of fact or law in the petition", they are required to have placed their objection in a brief in

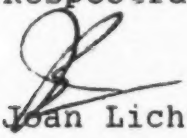
opposition. From the fact of no such brief's being filed, one must conclude that neither the respondents nor their counsel regard ANY statement in the petition, whether it be one of fact or law, as incorrect.

Among the factual statements in the petition, to which no objection has been made, are claims that the respondents and/or attorneys have committed various breaches of fiduciary duties, fraud, tax evasion, perjury, subornation of perjury, tampering with evidence, aiding and abetting tax evasion, as well as the attorneys' willful failure to obey Article VI, clauses 2 and 3 of the United States Constitution. By their individual and collective silence, the respondents and the attorneys for this case, thereby consent that all such statements are, in fact and in deed, the truth.

The respondents have not notified this Court of their being *pro se*, showing they do not intend to file a response brief, should this Court grant certioriari, and, thereby, these respondents may have waived their right to defend their acts.

Those attorneys and respondents' abandonment of their obligations and rights, confirms their elected absence from these proceedings, thus constituting their blessing that the United States Supreme Court grant certiorari to rectify and remedy all the unlawful acts.

Respectfully submitted,



Joan Lichtman
Certified Public Accountant
Petitioner

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